

Mr. Saunders suggested that the difference in songs noted by him might be of subspecific value. The evidence presented above, showing five types of song in one northeastern locality, renders doubtful the existence of any relationship between these song-types and true subspecific characters.

It is possible, however, that these differences in song may be of use in determining the migration routes of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Song-type No. 1, and no other, has been recorded by Mr. Saunders from "Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Alabama," and by myself from Nova Scotia, but it is very rare at Quebec. Apparently, then, few of the Ruby-crowned Kinglets which migrate northward in the United States east of the Alleghany Mountains pass near Quebec; it is probable that nearly or quite all of them breed farther eastward, some of them in Nova Scotia. This tends to confirm what might be expected, for, although Quebec is about as far east as Boston, the breeding-range of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet extends more than eight hundred miles to the eastward of Quebec, and this great territory should easily accommodate in the breeding season all the individuals of the species which have migrated along the narrow Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Furthermore, if the birds which pass Quebec have not come from the eastern side of the Alleghanies, they must have come from the western side. Those who have the opportunity to compare songs of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi with the records made at Quebec can assist in determining this. It seems probable that there can be proven in the case of this species a strong northeastward movement from the basin of the Mississipp' to tide-water in the vicinity of Quebec; a movement which I believe to be participated in by many other species in whose cases the evidence is not yet so clear.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Quebec, P. Q.*

Notes from Seal Island, Nova Scotia.—In 1884, in Volume I of 'The Auk,' J. H. Langille published an interesting account of the recently described Bicknell's Thrush as found by him breeding in Seal Island, a low, spruce-covered island, twenty miles off the southeastern point of Nova Scotia. Since then the island has been visited by Bent, Job ('Wild Wings,' 1905, Chapter X), Bishop, Cleaves and other ornithologists. I stayed there from July 10 to 14 of this summer (1926) and have thought it worth while to record the present status of the birds of this interesting island.

Black Guillemots, formerly so common, have dwindled to less than a dozen pairs and Puffins are entirely extirpated. Fully a thousand Herring Gulls nest there and possibly a few Common Terns, while the burrows of Leach's Petrel are everywhere to be seen in the peaty soil of the island. Counted twenty-seven Eiders, which we disturbed from under spruce bushes and one with a brood of four downy young. Two or three pairs of Semipalmated Plover were breeding and the downy young seen. Spotted Sandpipers were common.

Of land birds I found the following, all evidently breeding: Kingbird, Northern Raven, Crow, Cowbird, Savannah Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Song Sparrow, Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Yellow, Myrtle and Black-poll Warblers, Maryland Yellow-throat, Redstart, Winter Wren, Acadian Chickadee, Bicknell's and Olive-backed Thrushes and Robin.

Black-poll Warblers were abundant. I found only two Olive-backed Thrushes. Bicknell's Thrush was very common in the low spruce woods. Its song always suggests to me the song of the Veery but it is more thin and wiry, as if it were played on the strings of a zither. I found the bird very tame, and I frequently watched it from a distance of five or six yards.

Mr. John Crowell, the keeper of the light for many years, and his elder daughter, Mrs. Bernice Meredith, have taken great interest in the birds of the island and their conservation, and have made a small collection of specimens which they have mounted. Among these the following are worthy of record: Purple Gallinule, Saw-whet Owl, Long-eared Owl, Mourning Dove, Black-billed Cuckoo, Scarlet Tanager and Summer Tanager. It is to be hoped that the island will be made a Bird Reservation by the Provincial Government.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, 98 *Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.*

Some Summer Residents of Dutchess County, N. Y.—With a view to listing the resident species for Dutchess County, N. Y., and with the purpose of eventually making a zone map of these birds, the writers spent June 12, 25 to 29, and July 11 and 13, 1920, in the eastern part of the county and found conditions very different from those existing in the lower altitudes along the Hudson River. This was especially true with regard to the Mniotiltidae.

At Whaley's Lake (altitude 690 feet) in the southeastern part of the county and not more than sixty miles from New York City, we found two Bald Eagles—one fully mature bird and an immature specimen. They were seen several times flying to and from Mulkin's Hill (1200 feet) but a search failed to reveal any nest. Mr. Eaton, in 'Birds of New York,' mentions the Bald Eagle as breeding at "Whelby Pond," and it is thought that this place is undoubtedly meant.

On Niggerbush Mountain (1810 feet), near Mt. Riga Station, in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, another Eagle in dark plumage was observed.

The Warblers were especially numerous about Whaley's Lake. On about one acre of scrubby growth on the easterly slope of Mulkin's Hill at an altitude of about nine hundred feet the following were observed: Black and White, Worm-eating, Blue-winged, Golden-winged, Nashville, Chestnut-sided, Ovenbird, Maryland Yellow-throat, Canada and Redstart. About a hundred feet higher a fine Brewster's Warbler was discovered and in a swamp on the summit a Water-Thrush, presumed to be